

**REMARKS**

**§ 102 Rejections**

Claims 1, 3-5, 11-13 and 18-24 stand rejected under 35 USC § 102(b) as being anticipated by Koike et al. (US 6345903).

**§ 103 Rejections**

Claims 2, 6-10, 14-17 and 25-27 stand rejected under 35 USC § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Koike et al. as applied above to claim 1.

The Examiner alleges that Koike et al. describes Applicant's claimed organic electronic device.

The Applicant would like to bring to the Examiner attention Column 5, lines 30-53 of Koike et al., that recites as follows:

"The light emitting diode element 15 employed in the present embodiment is a blue light emitting element comprised of a silicon-carbide system compound semiconductor by may make use of a blue luminescent or light emitting element comprised of a gallium-nitride system compound semiconductor. Since no electrode exists in the lower surface of the light emitting element, it is necessary to connect both P and N electrodes to the cathode and anode electrodes 13 and 14 by bonding wires 23 respectively.

In the present embodiment, a first resin encapsulator 25 for sealing the light emitting diode element 15 is charged into the reflection frame 21. A wavelength-converting material excited by blue luminescence or luminescent light to thereby generate visible light having a long wavelength is mixed into the first resin encapsulator 25. For example, it is capable of transforming the blue luminescence into white and emitting its light. As the wavelength-converting material, may be used a luminescent material comprised of a fluorescent dye, a fluorescent pigment or the like. As the fluorescent dye, may be used, for example, an organic

phosphor such as fluorescein, rhodamine or the like. Also as the fluorescent pigment, may be used an inorganic phosphor such as calcium tungstate or the like. Incidentally, a wavelength region to be converted can be adjusted by changing the amount of making of these luminescent materials.”

Accordingly, the light emitting devices of Koike et al. are clearly light emitting diode semiconductors rather than organic electronic light-emitting devices.

Although materials having fluorescent moieties can be employed as small molecule emitters, Koike et al. clearly teaches fluorescent dyes and fluorescent pigments for use as wavelength-converting materials. Wavelength-converting materials passively convert the light emitted by the light emitting diode semiconductor. In contrast, a small molecule emitter of an organic electronic light-emitting device actively emits light.

Reconsideration and a timely allowance are respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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